

Instructions and Regulations
In Relation to the

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS
at the
MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES
of the
UNITED STATES
1881

MIN. 1 1916-1917

Thomas L. Moore
414 Easton Road
Dallas, Texas 75218

ANA7411

C. H. Sherman

Jan 1 1882

Charles H. Sherman (above) is listed in the 1901 Register of the United States as an Assayer of the U.S. Mint at San Francisco. He was employed January 1, 1882, and was appointed by the Bureau of the Mint. Mr. Sherman was still employed in 1905 and since I acquired Annual Reports of the Director of the Mint for 1902 and 1912 along with this book, I assume he was still employed in 1912. Mr. Sherman was born in Ohio.

The above information was obtained from the:

U.S. Government Record Center
111 Winnebago
St. Louis, Missouri 63118

TLM-10/23/69

INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS

IN RELATION TO THE

TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS

AT THE

MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

1881.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1881.

Treasury Department,
DOCUMENT No. 155.
Bureau of the Mint.)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS
IN RELATION TO THE
TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS AT THE MINTS AND
ASSAY OFFICES OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN FORCE JULY 1, 1881.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., June 25, 1881.

RECEIPT OF BULLION.

1. All bullion deposited at, or purchased for and delivered at any of these institutions, shall be weighed by the Weigh Clerk in the presence of the depositor or his agent, and the weight shall be verified by the Register of Deposits, but if the bullion appears to be of less value than one hundred dollars, or so base as to be deemed unsuitable for the operations of the Mint, it may be legally refused.

The Weigh Clerk and Register will enter in their respective books the name of the depositor, number and date of each deposit, kind of bullion, weight before melting, and if it can be ascertained, the State or country from whence it is derived; if the bullion consists of stamped bars, the name of the Refinery, Smelting Works or Assay Office manufacturing the same; and if of foreign coin, the country where it is coined will be stated, except where it is composed of mixed coins, in which case an estimate may be made of the coinage if reasonably practicable; if not, it may be stated as "mixed foreign coin."

2. If the value of the bullion cannot be ascertained before melting, the Chief Officer will adopt every possible guard to insure its safety in being carried from the weigh-room to the deposit melting-room and until it is there melted and brought back to the weigh-room to be reweighed, which reweighing shall be made by the persons before mentioned, and careful entries thereof made in the Weigh Clerk's book.

The Register of Deposits shall enter the loss in weight in melting, and his book shall be submitted weekly to the Melter and Refiner, who

shall carefully examine and note on the same whether the difference in the weights before and after melting is usual or ordinary, and fairly resulting from the nature of the deposit in each case. The book will then be submitted to the Chief Officer for examination, and at the end of the quarter be forwarded to the Director.

3. If the gold bullion deposited contains a considerable quantity of silver, it will be so noted in the weigh-books, and so also in the reverse case, and will be entered in the gold or silver weigh-book according as the gold or silver appears to exceed in weight. If there are several parcels they will be weighed separately, according to the wishes of the depositor, but distinct assays of separate parcels belonging to the same depositor will not be made unless for some sufficient reason. The weights, before melting, will be recorded in ounces and decimal parts of an ounce in the left-hand column, and the weight, after melting, in the right-hand column.

4. In receiving and weighing deposits, fractions of one-hundredth of an ounce (.01 oz.) for gold, and five-hundredths of an ounce (.05 oz.) for silver, shall be disregarded and inure to the benefit of the Melter and Refiner's accounts. Deposits, after being weighed, will be placed in a self-locking iron pan and sent to the deposit melting-room, and, after being melted, will be returned to the weigh-room in the same pan.

5. In order further to insure the safety of the bullion in the weigh-room and deposit melting-room, and while in transit between the two rooms, all persons not employed therein will be excluded therefrom, and the transfer of the locked pans containing the bullion (between the two rooms) will be intrusted only to such employés as are designated for that purpose by the Superintendent.

6. The sweepings of the two rooms, and the residuum fluxes, will be kept and accounted for by the Superintendent.

7. The Melter and Refiner shall supervise and direct the mode of melting deposits in the deposit melting-room, and the weight after melting and after deduction where that is allowed, shall be that with which the depositor shall be credited, and the Melter and Refiner charged by the Superintendent. The Melter and Refiner shall likewise be empowered to call upon the Assayer, before and during the operations of melting, to make any examinations necessary to determine the gold and silver, and the character and approximate quantities of foreign substances associated with them.

8. The Superintendent will give a receipt for the weight before melting, which, with the certificate for the net value of the deposit, will be surrendered by the depositor when he calls for payment. If the depositor transfers his receipt, he must endorse it before doing so.

9. As soon as the weight, after melting, and after deduction—where that is allowed by proper authority as compensation for unavoidable loss in the removal of base metal—is ascertained, the Weigh Clerk will transcribe the date of the deposit, name of the depositor, description of bullion, weight after melting and deduction, upon a blank called the Assayer's report. This is taken to the Assayer, and the Superintendent shall deliver to the Assayer from each parcel of bullion a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed, which shall be returned to the Superintendent.

10. The Assayer will insert in the report the fineness of the bullion in gold or silver contained therein, and the charges to which the deposit is subject, and return the report to the Superintendent.

11. From the weight of the bullion after melting and deduction, if any, and the report of the Assayer as to fineness, the value of each deposit and the amount of charges shall be computed, and a detailed memorandum thereof be given to the depositor by the Superintendent or one of his clerks.

The Superintendent shall, at the same time, give under his hand a certificate of the net value of the deposit, specifying the amount and mode of payment in coin or bars.

The correctness of the certificate shall be verified by the Assayer, who shall countersign the same; and the necessary computations for the verification will be made in his office or by a clerk under his control.

12. The fineness reported by the Assayer and the weight of the gold and silver contained in the deposit shall be entered by the Weigh Clerk and Register of Deposits in their respective books and furnished to the Melter and Refiner.

The Melter and Refiner will weigh each deposit separately, and in order that discrepancies, if any, may be ascertained and corrected, after adding in the weights, returned by the Assayer will ascertain whether the weight of the gold and silver contained in the deposit agrees with the weight furnished him by the Superintendent.

13. In every case of melting the depositor must have the benefit of the grains in the flux, which in each case shall be separately ground and washed, and also the benefit of the scrapings of the crucible in which the deposit was melted.

CHARGES ON DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF BULLION.

Section 3524 of the Revised Statutes makes it the duty of the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, to fix, from time to time, the charges on various operations therein specified, so as to equal but not exceed, in their judgment, the actual average

cost thereof, at each Mint and Assay Office, of the materials, labor, wastage, and use of machinery employed.

The annexed charges will be collected only when the character of the bullion deposited or purchased requires the operations to be performed, and they will be subject to such modifications as circumstances may show to be necessary to insure compliance with the law; and it will be the duty of the Chief Officer at each institution to keep as far as practicable, and report quarterly to the Director, the total receipts from each charge and an approximate estimate of the expenditures therefor.

DEPOSIT MELTING CHARGE.

On all bullion (or coin) not required to be parted or refined:

For each melt of 1,000 ounces or less.....100 cents.
Over 1,000 ounces..... $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 cent per oz.

PARTING AND REFINING CHARGES.

I.—Parting Gold and Silver or Refining Gold.

RATE PER OUNCE, GROSS.

On Bullion containing—	At Philadelphia.	At New Orleans.	At New York.	At San Francisco.	At Carson.
Under 200 M. gold.....	1½ cents.	1½ cents.	1 cent.	2 cents.	2 cents.
From 200 M to 399½ M. gold.....	2 "	2 "	2 cents.	3 "	3 "
From 400 M to 699½ M. gold.....	3 "	3 "	3 "	4 "	4 "
From 700 M and over, gold.....	4 "	4 "	4 "	6 "	6 "
Over 100 M. base metal, additional.....	1 cent.	1 cent.	1 cent.	½ cent.	½ cent.

And, in addition to the above, on deposits requiring parting (except silver purchases), or refining gold, for each deposit of 1,000 ounces or less, 100 cents; over 1,000 ounces, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 cent per ounce, gross.

For gold coin or standard gold bars, the rate per ounce charged will be imposed only on the number of ounces required to be refined to raise the whole to standard.

Silver allowed the depositor is calculated on the basis of refining the gold to 990 M.

II.—Refining Silver.

RATE PER OUNCE, GROSS.

On Bullion containing—	At Philadelphia.	At New Orleans.	At New York.	At San Francisco.	At Carson.
Less than 897 M. silver.....	1½ cents.	1½ cents.	1½ cents.	2 cents.	2 cents.
From 897 M to 979½ M. silver.....	1 cent.	1 cent.	1 cent.	1½ "	1½ "
From 980 M to 997½ M. silver.....	½ "	½ "	½ "	1 cent.	1 cent.

In addition to the above, on silver deposits requiring refining (except purchases), a charge on each deposit of 1,000 ounces or less, 100 cents; over 1,000 ounces, $\frac{1}{10}$ of 1 cent per ounce, gross.

For standard or sterling bars the rate per ounce will be imposed only on the number of ounces required to be refined to raise the whole to the fineness of such bars.

TOUGHENING CHARGE.

Gold bullion $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cents per ounce, gross.
Silver bullion $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 cent per ounce, gross.

ALLOY CHARGE.

On the number of ounces of copper required to reduce the bullion to standard..... 2 cents per ounce, troy.

BAR CHARGE.

On bullion deposited for fine bars not required to be parted or refined, and for standard, sterling, or unparted bars:

Bars of—	At Philadelphia.	At New Orleans.	At New York.	At San Francisco.	At Carson.
Fine gold, per \$100 value.....	5 cents.	5 cents.	4 cents.	10 cents.	10 cents.
Fine silver, per ounce, fine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Standard gold, per \$100 value.....	10 cents.	10 cents.	10 cents.	10 cents.	10 cents.
Standard silver, per ounce, standard.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Sterling silver, per ounce, gross.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
Unparted bullion, per ounce, gross ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	$\frac{1}{2}$ "

ASSAY CHARGE.

Assaying ores \$3
Analytical assays 10

Explanation of Terms.

United States gold coin of legal weight will not be received from depositors for recoinage or conversion into bars.

All gold bullion below 990 M fine is subject to a parting or refining charge and the parted metals allowed to the depositor.

In silver deposits containing small proportions of gold no allowance will be made for the gold, unless its value warrants the expense of parting, and when it does not, no parting charge will be imposed.

Silver contained in foreign gold coin: when the value does not exceed the expense of parting, no allowance or charge will be made therefor.

Silver contained in gold prepared for coinage may, for economical reasons, constitute, but shall not exceed, one-tenth of the whole alloy.

The following embraces the meaning of the three principal terms used in operating chemically upon gold and silver:

(a.) "Refining" is the removal of base from precious metals.

(b.) "Toughening" is refining in the dry way by fluxes in the melting-pot.

(c.) "Parting" is the separation of gold and silver from each other, usually in the wet way, by acids, and accompanied incidentally by refining both the gold and silver.

One ninety-ninth of standard weight of gold is the standard weight of silver left for alloy, deducted from the standard weight of silver.

CHARGES AT THE DENVER MINT, CONDUCTED AS AN ASSAY OFFICE,
AND THE ASSAY OFFICES AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., BOISE, IDAHO,
HELENA, MONT., AND SAINT LOUIS, MO.

NOTE.—The operations of these institutions are confined by law to the receipt, melting, assaying, and stamping of bullion, and returning to depositors the identical bullion in unparted bars, or, in the case of gold bullion, the value in coin or unparted bars, as may be preferred by the depositor.

1. For melting, refining by fluxes, assaying and stamping of bullion, $\frac{1}{8}$ of one per cent. on the gross value of the bullion.
2. When more than one melt is necessary, or extra materials are required to remove the base metals contained in deposits to render the resulting bullion ductile, an extra charge corresponding therewith must be made.
3. Upon gold bullion deposited for payment of its value from the bullion fund, in addition to the Assay Office charge, the same charges as those imposed by the Mint to which such bullion is required to be forwarded, and a further charge to cover the cost of transportation will be collected of the depositor.
4. Care will be taken by the Assayers in charge of these institutions, respectively, to insure the proper melting of deposits, with a view to avoid loss to the depositor, and to have the grains in the flux and the scrapings of the crucible credited to the deposit to which they belong.
5. The residuum fluxes, sweepings, and grains, which it is impracticable to gather up and credit to depositors, will be accounted for at the close of each year to the United States.
6. Regulations Nos. 1 to 11, in reference to the receipt and weighing of bullion; issuing of a receipt to the depositor; calculation of value; Assayer's report; and surrender of receipt and certificate of net value on payment of the deposit, will be observed at the foregoing offices.

DEDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN CERTAIN CASES OF ORIGINAL DEPOSIT
TO COMPENSATE THE GOVERNMENT FOR IMPURITIES, ADHERING
FOREIGN SUBSTANCES, AND UNAVOIDABLE LOSS IN FITTING BULLION FOR DEPOSIT.

1. In receiving fine silver bullion, from 997 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1,000 fine, in drafts of 3,000 ounces and upwards, a deduction of from five to ten hundredths of an ounce shall be made on each draft in favor of the Melter and Refiner's accounts.
2. Base silver bullion other than the above, the alloy containing or consisting of one or more of the following substances, viz, lead, antimony, bismuth, tin, arsenic, and sulphur, shall, at the discretion of the

Superintendent, be subject to the following deductions on the gross weight of the deposit:

When below 600 M (subject to unusual oxidation)	1½ per cent.
When from 600 to 750 M fineness	1¼ "
When from 750 to 900 M fineness	1 "

3. On all bullion other than that embraced under the preceding second regulation, the following deductions from the gross weight may be made by the Superintendent, as compensation for impurities, or unavoidable loss in fitting bullion for deposit:

For gold, .0001 of its weight—*i. e.*, one ounce in 10,000.

For silver, .0005 of its weight—*i. e.*, one ounce in 2,000.

The said deductions shall inure to the benefit of the Melter and Refiner's accounts.

The Melter and Refiner may, with the Superintendent's approval, in each case, make just and proper deductions on base gold bullion, deposited for coin or bars; such deductions to inure to the benefit of the Melter and Refiner's accounts.

4. The object of the regulations under this head being to protect the Government against the loss which it would sustain by crediting the depositor with the full weight of gold and silver bullion containing base metals other than copper, the authorized deductions shall be made in such cases to the extent only which the officers may regard as necessary for that purpose, and in practice should not ordinarily exceed half the rates above stated.

5. The deductions made shall in all cases be recorded in the books of the Weigh Clerk and Register of Deposits reported quarterly to the Director of the Mint.

SETTLEMENT WITH DEPOSITORS.

When the depositor presents his receipt and certificate for the net value, he will sign the receipt attached to the Superintendent's order for payment, and the duplicate in the Register of Warrants. The coin or bars will then be paid to him, and he will retain the assay memorandum.

SETTLEMENT FOR SILVER CONTAINED IN GOLD DEPOSITS.

Silver bullion can only be received as deposits for bars, but silver parted from gold will be paid for in silver coin, at such valuation as may from time to time be established by the Director of the Mint. The valuation for the present will be one dollar per standard ounce.

In settlement for silver deposits, when it is impracticable to return bars exactly equaling the value of the silver, the excess may be paid for in coin.

MANUFACTURE OF BARS.

Fine bars may be approved when they have a fineness of 992 or more, and no bars of gold or silver of less weight than five ounces shall be issued at any of the Mints or Assay Offices.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BULLION FOR COINAGE AT THE MINTS.

The Superintendents of the Mints have been authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase for coinage, under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1878, authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar, silver bullion in lots of less than ten thousand ounces, at a price not exceeding the market rate, to be fixed from time to time by the Director of the Mint.

Purchases of silver bullion in lots of ten thousand ounces and upwards are made through the Office of the Director of the Mint by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the amount of each purchase communicated to the Superintendent of the Mint at which the silver bullion is to be delivered.

SILVER COINAGE.

An allotment will be made by the Director of the Mint, at the commencement of the month, to each coinage Mint of the number of silver dollars necessary to be coined by each, to complete the monthly coinage required by law, and the Superintendent of each Mint will see that the quota assigned to his Mint is coined.

SEIGNIORAGE ON SILVER COINS.

1. By section 3526, Revised Statutes, and the first section of the act of February 28, 1878, the gain arising from the coinage of silver bullion purchased for coinage, into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost of the bullion, is to be credited to the silver-profit fund.

2. It is directed, therefore, that on all silver coined, a profit shall be credited at the end of each month equal to the difference between its cost and coinage value.

TAKING OF COINS FOR ANNUAL ASSAY AND FOR SPECIAL ASSAY, AND ACCOUNTING FOR THE SAME.

1. The adjustment of the weight of single pieces of gold and silver coin must be so performed as to satisfy the Coiner that they are within the legal limits; and when a delivery of coins is made by that officer to the Superintendent the latter must, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, satisfy himself that the coins are within the legal limits of the standard weight.

2. If these trials prove satisfactory the delivery will be made, and if not satisfactory all the coins will be weighed separately, and such as

are not of legal weight will be defaced and delivered to the Melter and Refiner as standard bullion.

3. After the Superintendent's trials are made, and in case they prove satisfactory, the assay pieces will be taken without selection or pre-weighing, the number to be taken in the case of gold coins being one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered, and in that of silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces.

4. The assay pieces taken will be carefully sealed in an envelope, on which the place of coinage, the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken, must be indorsed.

5. The sealed parcels, must be deposited in a pyx designated for the purpose at each Mint, and which shall be kept under the joint care of the Superintendent and the Assayer, and be so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other.

6. The reserved pieces, in their sealed envelopes, from the coinage of the Mints at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson will be transmitted quarterly to the Mint at Philadelphia, where they will be carefully preserved for delivery to the Annual Assay Commission.

7. Records of these transactions will be kept at each Mint in books provided for that purpose; and a statement of the number and denomination of the pieces represented by them and so delivered will be transmitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint.

8. The proceeds of the assay coins will, after their examination by the Assay Commission, be restored to the proper accounts of the Mints to which they belong.

9. Special-assay coin will be taken by the Superintendent, from the first delivery in each week, of gold and silver coins of each denomination of coin delivered by the Coiner, and will be sent in sealed envelopes, bearing the date of the delivery, monthly to the Director.

10. The proceeds arising from the melt of these special-assay coins will be returned to the proper accounts the same as in the case of those reserved for the pyx.

PURCHASE OF METALS FOR, AND MANUFACTURE OF, THE MINOR COINS AT THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA.

1. All metals necessary for the minor coinage shall be purchased by the Superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint,

as to price, terms, and quantity, as provided by section 3523 of the Revised Statutes.

2. The Superintendent will deliver all metals purchased for the minor coinage to the Melter and Refiner, and also such minor coins as are to be recoined, at their tale value, taking his receipt therefor.

3. The Melter and Refiner will, as required from time to time, convert the metal delivered to him by the Superintendent for the minor coinage into ingots of standard value and deliver the same informally in the presence of the Superintendent, or his representative, to the Coiner, who will cause the ingots to be rolled, annealed, and planchets cut therefrom, which, after being milled and cleaned, shall, together with the clippings, be informally returned to the Melter and Refiner, when the planchets will be weighed, in bulk, in the presence of the Superintendent, the Melter and Refiner, and the Coiner, or their representatives, and formally transferred by the Melter and Refiner to the Superintendent, and by him to the Coiner, receipts being taken in each case.

4. The Superintendent will credit his minor coinage account with the cost of the metal purchased and delivered by him to the Melter and Refiner, and will debit this account with the legal value of all planchets received by him from the Melter and Refiner.

5. The Melter and Refiner will be debited by weight with the cost of all metal delivered to him; also with the difference between the cost and legal value of planchets delivered by him to the Superintendent, and will be credited with the legal value of all planchets delivered by him to the Superintendent.

6. The Coiner will, as early as practicable, after the planchets are delivered to him, proceed to convert the same into legal coins, and when so converted transfer the same to the Superintendent.

7. The Coiner will be charged with the legal or tale value of all planchets delivered to him, and will receive credit for all minor coins delivered by him to the Superintendent at their legal value. The Superintendent will credit his minor-coinage profit and loss account quarterly with the gain arising from the manufacture of minor-coinage metal into planchets, and debit the same with the expenses of distribution, and such sums as may be required by the Director of the Mint to be deposited into the Treasury of the United States as profits on minor coinage, and at the end of each fiscal year with the wastage of the Melter and Refiner in his minor-coinage metal operations, providing he is satisfied of the correctness thereof, and the balance remaining to the credit of his account shall then be deposited into the Treasury as profits on minor coinage.

STRIKING AND SALE OF MEDALS, AND FURNISHING OF PROOF-COINS
AND SPECIMEN-PIECES AT PHILADELPHIA MINT.

1. Dies of a national character may be executed by the Engraver, and national and other medals struck by the Coiner, under such regulations as the Superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe.

2. The Superintendent shall have the general supervision of the manufacture of medals and proof-coins and of pattern-pieces authorized to be struck. All communications relating thereto must be addressed to that officer.

3. All dies other than medal and the regular coining-dies, except when in actual use by the Coiner, shall be in the custody of the Superintendent, who shall also safely keep all models from which experimental dies have been prepared. All hubs of the regular coining-dies shall remain in the custody of the Engraver. Hubs of pattern dies shall be destroyed at the close of each year.

4. The Coiner shall, on the written order of the Superintendent, prepare all medals required, and shall keep an accurate record of those manufactured, with a description of the metal employed therein and the number struck, and, in the case of gold and silver medals, shall furnish the Superintendent with duplicate accounts, charging the amount of bullion employed and the amount lost in the manufacture of the same. He shall also keep an accurate account of all medals manufactured, with the amount of bullion contained therein, and the loss sustained in the manufacture of the same.

5. The Melter and Refiner shall deliver to the Coiner, upon the latter's requisition, approved by the Superintendent, fine gold and silver to be employed in the manufacture of medals, charging the Coiner with the number of ounces of fine gold or silver, with its standard weight calculated. In the settlement of this account, the Coiner shall, from time to time, as may be convenient, redeliver to the Melter and Refiner all the fine or other bullion remaining, after medals have been manufactured, in the form of clippings, strips, or ingots, and any deficiency between the amount of fine bullion received and delivered shall be made up in its equivalent of bullion.

6. All medals, proof-coins, and specimen or pattern-pieces shall be delivered by the Coiner to the Superintendent, or one of his clerks, to be called the medal clerk, who shall keep an accurate account of all the medals sold by him, and also of those delivered to him by the Coiner, pay for the same out of the medal fund or proceeds of the sale of medals, and receive and give appropriate vouchers for all medals received and sold. He shall render an account quarterly to the Director of the Mint of the sale of medals, and pay into the Treasury of the United States

quarterly, or at such other times as may be required by the Director, the profit accruing from such sales, reserving, however, a fund sufficient to meet the incidental expenses attending the manufacture and sale of medals.

7. Proof-coins and *pattern-pieces* may be struck and sold subject to these regulations, when authorized by the Director of the Mint.

8. The price of medals, proof-coins, pattern-pieces, &c., shall be fixed by the Superintendent of the Mint, with the approval of the Director.

9. No coins or pattern-pieces shall be struck after the year of their date, or in any other metal or alloy than that in which the coin is issued or was intended to be issued, except experimental pieces in copper or other soft metal, to prove the dies, under the direction of the Superintendent.

The dies shall be defaced at the end of each year, and such impressions as the Engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies shall be destroyed in the presence of the Superintendent when the dies are finished.

10. When a pattern is adopted and used in the regular coinage in the same year, it will then be issued, as a proof, at a price near its current value, or if it comes out early in the year, it will be placed in the regular proof-set.

11. The price of the regular proof-set of gold will be \$43 in gold, the proof-set in silver and minor coins \$4 in silver, or the equivalent in currency.

12. A statement of the medals and pattern-pieces struck and sold each year will be forwarded to the Director of the Mint at the close thereof.

DIES.

1. The Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia will, on the requisition of the Coiner, supply the last-named officer with the necessary working-dies, and the Superintendents at San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson will make timely requisitions on the Director at Washington for such working-dies as may be required at their respective institutions.

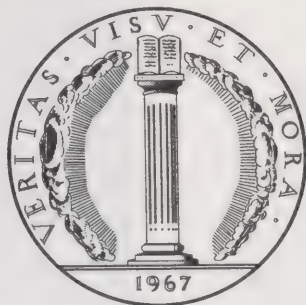
2. The obverse working-dies at each Mint, and reverse dies no longer fit for use, will, at the end of each calendar year, be defaced and destroyed by the Coiner in the presence of the Superintendent and Assayer, and the two last-named officers will transmit to the Director a certified list of the dies defaced and destroyed.

3. The Superintendent will at the same time transmit a statement of the number of dies furnished the Coiner during the calendar year, and which shall also show the number of reverse dies on hand.

LOT
Nº

459

The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Library Part Five



AUCTION SALE EIGHTY-THREE

Closing Date
March 3, 2001



GEORGE FREDERICK KOLBE

Fine Numismatic Books

Post Office Drawer 3100

Crestline, CA 92325-3100 USA

Tel: (909) 338-6527

Fax: (909) 338-6980

email: NUMISLIT@compuserve.com

Web Site: NUMISLIT.com

15

SALE OF SWEEPS, ETC.

In the sale of sweeps, by-products, and old materials, care must be taken to insure competition, and obtain the most advantageous rates for the Government.

DISPOSITION OF MONEYS ARISING FROM CHARGES, SALE OF BY-PRODUCTS AND OLD MATERIAL.

All profits, gains, and charges, together with the funds arising from the sale of by-products and old materials, must be covered quarterly into the Treasury of the United States and no portion thereof used for the payment of salaries or ordinary expenses.

GENERAL SETTLEMENT.

1. At the close of the fiscal year, and at any other time the Director may appoint, the Coiner and Melter and Refiner shall deliver up to the Superintendent all the coins and bullion, including sweeps (the latter being credited at their assay value) in their possession, accompanied with statements of the two officers just named, of the amount of bullion of each kind (gold and silver) received and returned by them respectively, at and since the last settlement, which statement shall also show the difference between the amounts charged and the amounts credited to them, and if the Coiner's and Melter and Refiner's accounts shall be found just, and it shall appear that there has been a *bona fide* waste of the precious metals, he shall allow the same, provided the claims do not exceed the limits prescribed in section 3542, Revised Statutes.

2. In the case of gain by the Melter and Refiner or Coiner, in their operations, the amount thereof shall be credited by the Superintendent in his profit and loss account.

ACCOUNTING FOR WASTAGE AND LOSS ON SWEEPS.

1. Section 3526 of the Revised Statutes requires the "silver-profit fund" to be charged with the "wastage incurred in the silver coinage," and the acts authorizing parting and refining to be carried on at the Mints and Assay Office at New York, require the expenses of those operations, including wastage, to be paid from the charges collected therefor.

The Melter and Refiner, therefore, at the annual settlement, in case he has a wastage, shall furnish a statement showing as far as practicable from the record of his operations what portion of his wastage was incurred in parting and refining, and what portion in the silver coinage; but in case his actual wastage in each of these operations cannot be ascertained by him, such wastage may be approximately estimated by comparing the number of ounces of gold (or of silver for silver wastage) operated upon in the refinery during the year, with the total number

of ounces of gold (or of silver) thus operated upon and melted in preparing ingots for coinage and in remelting fine bars.

And parting and refining shall be charged, and pay for such proportions of the Melter and Refiner's gold wastage, and of his silver wastage, respectively, and of the loss on sweeps in excess of the value of any surplus bullion as the ratio of the gold bullion (or of the silver bullion) operated upon in the refinery during the year bears to the whole amount of gold bullion (or of silver bullion) both parted and refined and made into ingots for coinage for the same period.

The residue of the Melter and Refiner's wastage, and of the loss on the sale of such sweeps, and all of the Coiner's wastage, and of the loss on the sale of the Coiner's sweeps, shall be charged as follows:

Silver wastage, and loss on silver in sale of sweeps, to the silver-profit fund.

Gold wastage, and loss in gold in sale of sweeps when not covered by a surplus, to contingent expenses.

The wastage ascertained at the annual settlement and loss on the sale of sweeps must be promptly reimbursed from the proper appropriations so as to keep the bullion fund intact.

WEIGHTS USED AT THE MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

1. The operative officers, in their daily accounts with the Superintendent, will be charged with, and discharged by the standard weight only of bullion and coins.

When, however, it becomes necessary to determine values, gold will be computed at one dollar per twenty-five and eight-tenths grains standard, or eight hundred dollars per forty-three ounces standard, and silver at the purchasing rate, but the value of silver contained in silver bullion deposited for bars will be computed at the rate of one dollar per ounce standard.

2. Troy weights will be used for the gold coinage, the trade-dollar, and the minor coinage.

Metric weights are assigned to the silver half and quarter dollar, and dime, but the accounts being reported in troy weights, the latter will continue to be employed.

3. 15.432 grains troy will be considered as the equivalent of a gram, agreeably to the act of July 28, 1866.

4. The legal weights of the silver coins are as follows:

	Grains.	Grains, troy.	Ounces, troy.
Standard dollar		412.50	0.859375
Half dollar	12½	192.90	0.401875
Quarter dollar	6¼	96.45	0.200937
Dime	2½	38.58	0.080375

5. The weight of one thousand dollars in halves, quarters, or dimes, will be strictly 803.75 ounces troy, and of one thousand standard silver dollars, 859.375 ounces troy.

6. The weights ordinarily employed in the transaction of business at the Mints and Assay Offices must be regulated according to the standard weights kept for that purpose at the close of each fiscal year, under the inspection of the Superintendent and the Assayer, and certified to the Director. The examination and regulation of weights at the Mint at Denver, and the Assay Offices at Charlotte, Helena, and Boise City, will be made under the inspection of the Assayer in charge and the Melter.

7. These regulations will not be construed to supersede such rules as may be prescribed by the chief officer at each institution for adjusting and keeping the weights used in the ordinary transaction of business in proper condition.

ACCOUNTS OF OFFICERS IN THE COINAGE MINTS.

1. The officers who account with each other are the Superintendent with the Melter and Refiner, and the Superintendent with the Coiner; and in receiving and paying deposits, and in making transfers of coin, bullion, and clippings, these officers either attend personally or by their delegated representatives.

2. The small parcels of bullion employed by the Assayer in his operations are, in point of law, within the custody of the Melter and Refiner.

3. The particles of bullion which it is not practicable for the Assayer to return with the granulations and slips taken for assay will be turned over to the Superintendent at the annual settlement and be accounted for by him.

4. From time to time the Superintendent will deliver both gold and silver clippings to the Melter and Refiner. Both of these officers will make entry of these deliveries in their books.

5. The Melter and Refiner is charged with the standard weight of deposits after their quality has been reported by the Assayer, and with the actual weight of the clippings, which are always presumed to be of standard fineness.

6. When the ingots or fine gold bars have been prepared by the Melter and Refiner, assay slips are to be taken from the first and last ingot of each melt, or from a small fine gold bar, by the Assayer, who will report their fineness, and such as are not within the limits will be reported as condemned, and be remelted by the Melter and Refiner.

7. Gold ingots for coinage may legally vary from .899 to .901, but in practice they should rarely be allowed to pass when they vary more than from .899,3 to .900,7.

8. In silver ingots the legal variation being .003 ($\frac{3}{1000}$), ingots varying from .898 to .901,5 may be passed.

9. The Assayer's reports of approved ingots and fine bars will be kept on file by the Superintendent.

10. The ingots having been approved, the Superintendent, Melter and Refiner, and Coiner, or their delegates, attend at the weighing, and three accounts must be taken of the weights at the time. It is necessary that the Coiner should attend (as well as the Melter and Refiner), because the ingots are weighed but once, and the delivery to the Superintendent by the Melter and Refiner is simultaneous with the delivery by the Superintendent to the Coiner.

11. In weighing gold and silver ingots and bullion, the maximum weight which the scale-beam is calculated to bear should not be exceeded, and the largest number of ingots of the various denominations within the limit above mentioned should be placed upon the scale and accurately weighed, and the account kept by each officer in ounces and hundredths of an ounce; the five-hundredth of an ounce being the smallest weight used in weighing gold, and the one-tenth of an ounce the smallest weight used in weighing silver.

ACCOUNTS OF OFFICERS IN THE ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.

1. The only officers who account with each other are the Superintendent and the Melter and Refiner, who will, as far as the same are applicable, observe the same regulations in receiving and paying deposits, and in making transfers of bullion, as are prescribed for the government of the Mints.

VOUCHERS.

In all cases of transfer of coin or bullion between the different officers of the Mints and Assay Offices, the same will be recorded in appropriate books kept for the purpose, and vouchers stating the amount and character of such bullion or coin shall be given and received, and the same regulation will be observed in business transactions with depositors.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. The annual estimates of appropriations required will be submitted to the Director, in the usual form, as soon after the close of each fiscal year as may be convenient. The estimates will set forth in detail the

various items of expenditure contemplated, and which are authorized by law.

2. Requisitions on the appropriations will be made monthly, in the usual form, on the Secretary of the Treasury, and transmitted, through the Director of the Mint, for his approval.

3. At each Mint and Assay Office regular accounts will be kept of expenditures under the head of each appropriation, and no liabilities must be incurred or contracted beyond the appropriation for each fiscal year.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

1. All purchases or contracts for supplies, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the articles, must be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals, and the bids received, respecting the same, must be opened and recorded as provided by sections 3709 and 3710, Revised Statutes.

2. Before advertising for supplies, written authority for publication must be procured, pursuant to section 3828, Revised Statutes, through the Director of the Mint, from the Secretary of the Treasury.

3. Where facilities for storage exist, and the appropriations permit, officers will endeavor to procure, or contract for, supplies of coal, wood, metals, acids, salt, &c., in quantities, and at the season of the year when they can be most advantageously purchased.

4. The Superintendent will cause the operative officers to prepare and furnish him estimates of the various articles and quantities that will be required for their respective Departments during the period for which proposals are solicited, and will, from these and his own estimates, prepare for the use of bidders schedules of the total quantities necessary for the Mint for the time stated.

5. At the hour named in the advertisement the bids will be opened by the Superintendent, in the presence of the operative officers, and of such bidders as desire to be present. Proposals, to receive consideration, must be accompanied by a sufficient bond and samples, or such description of the articles as will clearly designate the kind and quantity to be delivered.

6. The bids, after having been publicly read and registered, will be taken under consideration by the Superintendent and operative officers, and, after examination and comparison by them of the quantities and prices of the articles offered, an award in duplicate shall be made by the Superintendent, attested by one or more of the operative officers, to take effect after submission to, and approval by the Director.

7. All supplies shall be purchased by the Superintendent (or Assayer in charge), or upon his order or request, and all articles procured or delivered at any Mint or Assay Office shall be accompanied by bills or memoranda stating the quantity and price, and before payment by the Superintendent all accounts for supplies shall be examined and if found correct, approved by him. The delivery of the articles charged therein must also be certified by the operative officer or clerk receiving them, or be otherwise satisfactorily proved.

8. Supplies necessary for any department of a Mint or Assay Office will be furnished by the Superintendent (or Assayer in charge), to the proper officer of such department, upon his requisition, approved by the Superintendent (or the Assayer in charge).

9. Regular accounts shall be kept of all supplies purchased and issued, which accounts must show to what purpose and in what department the articles issued were used.

10. When payment for supplies is demanded the duplicate bills must be receipted by the party to whom payment is due, or by some person authorized in writing to receive payment.

11. Purchases for supplies shall not be made directly, or indirectly, from persons connected with the Mint service.

ACCOUNT OF ORDINARY EXPENSES.

These accounts are classified as follows:

1. *Salaries of Officers and Clerks.*—These are paid monthly. Pay-rolls are made up according to forms furnished, containing details as to occupation, time, and amounts paid. These are receipted—a duplicate is retained in the Mint or Assay Office. The original is inclosed in the order for payment of the Superintendent or Assayer in charge, which is issued for the total amount of the pay-roll, and will be sent with the monthly account to the Director of the Mint.

2. *Wages of Workmen.*—These also are paid monthly. Duplicate pay-rolls will be prepared as in the preceding case, the duplicate retained on file at the Mint or Assay Office, and the original will be sent with the monthly account to the Director of the Mint.

3. *Incidental and Contingent Expenses.*—These will be paid either by the Superintendent or Assayer in charge, out of funds advanced by the Secretary of the Treasury from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Mint or Assay Office, or by warrant issued directly, payable to the party in whose favor an account properly chargeable to this appropriation has been audited at the Treasury.

For other than usual expenditures, as to article, price, or quantity, previous authority must be obtained from the Director of the Mint upon a statement of the reason or necessity for incurring the expense.

APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

1. Appointments of clerks, assistants, workmen, and adjusters will be forthwith reported to the Director, in time for his action thereon, prior to their employment, and when made upon the nomination in writing of an operative officer, the letter of the officer making the nomination will be transmitted by the Superintendent when he reports the appointment. Removals, whether for misconduct or other sufficient cause, will also be reported to the Director.

2. Except in case of an immediate necessity for the employment communicated to the Director, appointments will not be made to take effect, nor oaths of office be subscribed until notice has been received of the approval of the appointment.

3. The authority given by section 3504, Revised Statutes, the Assayer, Melter and Refiner, Coiner, and Engraver to nominate for appointment in their respective departments, will be considered as applying to all employés for whose conduct they are respectively responsible.

4. When temporary appointments are made, as authorized by section 3502, Revised Statutes, the fact of such appointment, and the cause of it, will be reported to the Director of the Mint.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO MINTS AND ASSAY OFFICES.

1. It is required of each officer to give his personal attendance during Mint hours, except he be necessarily absent, in which case he shall be represented by his assistant or representative, where such assistant or representative has been or may be authorized by the proper authority, such officer being responsible for the acts of his assistant or representative.

2. The Mints and Assay Offices will be open to the public for the transaction of business from 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 p. m., and between those hours and for such earlier or later periods as the Superintendent may require, the officers, assistants, and clerks will be in attendance in their respective duties.

3. The regular hours of labor for workmen and employés in the operative rooms shall be from 8 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. (3 o'clock p. m. on Saturdays), with one-half hour intermission at noon; but the Superintendent may require extra labor in the operations of any department or of any officer, assistant, clerk, or employé whenever necessary on account of the business of the Mint or Assay Office, but for all such

overwork, or where more than eight hours' labor is performed, extra pay shall be allowed at the rate of one-eighth of a day's wages per hour, except of salaried officers, assistants, and clerks.

4. The number of workmen employed shall be regulated by the amount of work to be performed, a due regard being had to economy and the public service.

5. Compensation for Sundays will not be allowed, except to employes performing actual and necessary services on that day.

6. Employes and clerks will not be allowed to visit rooms or departments in which they are not employed, except when necessary in the transaction of business.

7. All persons connected with the Mints and Assay Offices will be required to enter and depart through the main entrance, and the same rule will be observed in respect to visitors.

8. A sufficient number of trustworthy persons will be employed as watchmen, doorkeepers, &c. The watchmen will relieve the messengers in charge, and will in their turn be relieved by the messengers in charge at hours prescribed by the Superintendent or Assayer in charge, Rounds will be prescribed by the Superintendent or Assayer in charge who will devise such mode of securing proper vigilance on the part of watchmen and others as he may deem expedient.

9. The messengers, doorkeepers, &c., at the end of office-hours, and the workmen at the end of working-hours, will severally close the doors, windows-shutters, and other fastenings, and put everything in its proper place and in a state of security in their respective portions of the building.

10. At the close of working-hours, the messengers and doorkeepers in charge of the buildings shall make a careful examination throughout, to see that the fastenings are secure, the fires safe, and no one concealed in the building. When relieved by the watchmen, the watchmen shall repeat the same inspection and examination, and the messengers and doorkeepers as soon as they relieve the watchmen will again repeat this inspection.

11. The watchmen will be furnished with fire and other arms, kept in constant readiness for immediate use.

12. During the working-hours, none of the men can leave the institution without permission from their officers, and it shall be the duty of the foremen to report to their officers any absences during such hours.

13. Employés will be allowed leave of absence, at the discretion of the officer in whose department they are employed, and of the Superintendent or Assayer in charge, not to exceed twenty-one days in any fiscal year; and any absence over this allowance, whether authorized or unauthorized, except in cases of sickness and actual incapacity to labor (and which must be certified by a physician), will be without pay. Any absence without leave shall be a cause of suspension or dismissal.

16. Applications for leave of absence shall be made in writing, stating the cause of such application. If the officer in whose department such applicant is employed is of opinion that the reasons are satisfactory, he will so endorse it, whereupon it will be presented to the Superintendent (or Assayer in charge) for his action thereon.

17. One-half hour will be allowed for dinner, which will be brought to the building by the men; but if sent to them, must be received and distributed by the messengers and doorkeepers.

18. The workmen must not pass from the rooms in which they are employed into those appropriated for other operations.

19. Smoking, the use of intoxicating liquors or beverages, or carrying or leaving friction matches in the clothes of workmen and others, will not be allowed.

20. Such holidays will be allowed as are usual at the place where the Mints and Assay Offices are situated.

21. A roll shall be kept by each officer, to be noted day by day, of the actual attendance of the workmen employed in his proper branch of business, which will be reported at the end of each month to the Superintendent (or Assayer in charge). He will also make to such officer, at the close of each month, a confidential report, for the purpose of keeping him advised of the habits, of attention, the skill, sobriety, and fidelity of each workman. This report must be in writing, and presented as soon after the close of each month as the same can be conveniently prepared.

22. The principal officer of each department of business will report to the Superintendent or Assayer in charge any instance of neglect of duty or want of fidelity, in any of the persons employed in his department, and also make a like report if he has reason to suspect the integrity of any person employed. This information will be communicated as soon as it comes to the knowledge of the officer in charge.

23. The Coiner will prepare and present to the Superintendent at the end of each month a statement to be forwarded to the Director, exhibiting the loss or wastage in each of the operations of his department, as follows:

I. Loss in rolling and annealing, if any.

- II. Loss in cutting.
- III. Loss in adjusting, assorting, and milling.
- IV. Loss in cleaning and whitening.
- V. Gain from rolling and annealing, if any.

24. The Melter and Refiner will prepare and present to the Superintendent (or Assayer in charge), to be forwarded to the Director at the end of each month, a statement exhibiting the amount of gold and silver operated upon, and, as far as practicable, the wastage incurred.

25. No profit can accrue to any officer, clerk, or workman of any Mint or Assay Office, by reason of the legitimate operations thereof, and no private or extra official work can be done therein, with or without compensation or reward, by any such officer, clerk, or workman. If this rule be violated by any officer or clerk, the fact shall be reported to the Director of the Mint; if violated by any workman, he will be forthwith dismissed.

All modifications of existing regulations made by the proper authority and affecting any department in the Mints or Assay Offices, or the business thereof, will be communicated in writing by the Superintendent or Assayer in charge to the head of such department, and will be properly filed by the latter.

REPORTS TO THE DIRECTOR.

The following statements and reports will be rendered to the Director of the Mint, by the Superintendents and Assayers in charge:

Daily.

1. Coin deliveries and payments—Mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson.
2. Business and balances—United States Assay Office at New York.
3. Daily quotations—United States Assay Office at New York.
4. Movement standard silver dollars—Mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson.

Weekly.

1. Coinage statement—Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans.
2. Amount and denomination of coins on hand—Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans.
3. Condition of Bullion Fund at Mints and Assay Offices.
4. Operations of Melter and Refiner—Mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson.
5. Balance silver bullion—Mints at Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Carson.

Monthly Reports.

1. Ordinary expense account.
2. Deposits and purchases of gold and silver bullion.
3. Localities of deposits, and value of.
4. Coinage—Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans, and Carson.
5. Amount and cost of silver bullion purchased or parted transferred and coined.
6. Statement of bullion sent to and received from Refinery, and Earnings and Expenditures of Refinery.
7. Value of fine, standard, and unparted bars, manufactured.
8. Operations and losses, Melter and Refiner's and Coiner's departments—Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans.
9. Monthly count and examination—Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans.
10. Minor coins issued and exchanged—Mint at Philadelphia.
11. Light gold coin received, remelted, and recoined, with losses on the same—at coinage Mints.

Quarterly Reports.

1. Gold and silver bullion account.
2. Earnings and expenditures.
3. Number and value of coins reserved for annual assay.
4. Medal-account statement—Mint at Philadelphia.
5. Statement of old material sold.
6. Register of Deposits with notes of Melter and Refiner.

Annual Reports.

[To be made at the close of each fiscal year.]

1. Deposits and purchases of gold and silver bullion (weight and value).
2. Localities from whence deposits are derived (value of deposits).
3. Gold and silver coinage (pieces and value)—Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans.
4. Value of gold and silver bars manufactured, specifying fine, standard, and unparted.
5. Earnings and expenditures, denoting all the sources from which the earnings are derived, and itemizing the expenditures under their appropriate heads.
6. Settlement of accounts of operative officers, showing the amount of bullion received and operated upon, and the wastage upon the same.
7. Settlement of ordinary expense account.
8. Regulation of weights.

Special Annual Reports.

[To be made at the close of each fiscal year.]

1. Minor coins issued and exchanged—Mint at Philadelphia.
2. Number and value of gold, silver, and bronze medals, proof coins, and pattern-pieces manufactured and sold—Mint at Philadelphia.

Annual Reports.

[To be made at the close of each calendar year.]

1. Statement of dies destroyed—Mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson, and New Orleans.

The foregoing regulations will take effect July 1, 1881.

HORATIO C. BURCHARD,

Director.

Approved.

WILLIAM WINDOM,

Secretary of the Treasury.

PROVISIONS OF THE REVISED STATUTES.

BUREAU OF THE MINT.

There shall be established in the Treasury Department a ^{Bureau of the Mint.} Bureau of the Mint, embracing in its organization and under its control all mints for the manufacture of coin, and all assay-offices for the stamping of bars, which are now, or which may be hereafter authorized by law. The chief officer of the said Bureau shall be denominated the Director of the Mint, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated by him to the Senate.

SEC. 12. That there shall be allowed to the Director of ^{Salary and expenses of Director.} the Mint an annual salary of four thousand five hundred dollars, payable monthly, and actual necessary traveling expenses in visiting the different mints and assay-offices, for which vouchers shall be rendered. The Director of the Mint shall have the general supervision of all mints and assay-offices, and shall make an annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury of their operations, ^{Powers of and reports by Director.} at the close of each fiscal year, and from time to time such additional reports, setting forth the operations and condition of such institutions, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, and shall lay before him the annual estimates for their support. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint the number of clerks, classified according to law, necessary to discharge the duties of said bureau.

COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

SEC. 3495. The different mints and assay-offices shall be ^{Enumeration of mints and assay-offices.} known as—

First. The mint of the United States at Philadelphia.

Second. The mint of the United States at San Francisco.

Third. The mint of the United States at New Orleans.

Fourth. The mint of the United States at Carson.

Fifth. The mint of the United States at Denver.

Sixth. The United States assay-office at New York.

12 Feb., 1873, c. 131, s. 66, ante, p. 106.

Assay-office at Helena, established by act May 12, 1874, v. 18.

Seventh. The United States assay-office at Boise City, Idaho.

Eighth. The United States assay-office at Charlotte, North Carolina.

Officers of mints.
12 Feb., 1873, s. 3, ante, p. 89. SEC. 3496. The officers of each mint shall be a superintendent, an assayer, a melter and refiner, and a coiner, and, for the mint at Philadelphia, an engraver; all to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Superintendents of certain mints to perform duties of treasurer.
Ibid., s. 65. SEC. 3497. The superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New Orleans shall be, and perform the duties of, treasurers of said mints respectively.

Salaries of officers of mints.
Ibid., s. 12, ante, p. 92. SEC. 3498. The officers of the several mints shall be entitled to the following salaries, to be paid monthly:

First. The superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco, to four thousand five hundred dollars a year each.

Second. The assayers, melters and refiners, and the coiners of those mints, to three thousand dollars a year each.

Third. The engraver of the mint at Philadelphia, to three thousand dollars a year.

Fourth. The superintendent of the mint at Carson City, to three thousand dollars a year.

Fifth. The assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of the mint at Carson City, two thousand five hundred dollars a year each.

Salaries of assistants, clerks and laborers employed in mints.
Ibid. SEC. 3499. There shall be allowed to the assistants and clerks of the several mints such annual salaries as the Director of the Mint may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, determine, and to the workmen employed therein such wages as may be customary and reasonable according to their respective stations and occupations, to be determined by the superintendent, and approved by the Director of the Mint. The salaries provided for in this and the preceding section, and the wages of workmen permanently engaged, shall be payable in monthly installments.

Oath of office of officers, assistants, and clerks.
Ibid., s. 10, ante, p. 91. SEC. 3500. Every officer, assistant, and clerk appointed for any mint shall, before he enters upon the execution of his office, take an oath before some judge of the United States, or judge of some court of record of the State in which such mint is located, faithfully and diligently to perform the duties thereof; in addition to other official oaths prescribed by law, such oath, duly certified, shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. The superintendent of each mint may require such oath from any of the employés of the mint.

SEC. 3501. The superintendent, the assayer, the melter and refiner, and the coiner of each mint, before entering upon the execution of their respective offices, shall become bound to the United States, with one or more sureties, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the sum of not less than ten nor more than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for the faithful and diligent performance of the duties of his office. Similar bonds may be required of the assistants and clerks, in such sums as the superintendent shall determine, with the approbation of the Director of the Mint; but the same shall not be construed to relieve the superintendent or other officers from liability to the United States for acts, omissions, or negligence of their subordinates or employes; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, increase the bonds of the superintendents.

Bonds of officers, assistants, and clerks.
Ibid., s. 11.

SEC. 3502. Whenever any officer of a mint or assay-office shall be temporarily absent, on account of sickness or any other cause, it shall be lawful for the superintendent, with the consent of such officer, to appoint some person attached to the mint to act in the place of such officer during his absence; but all such appointments shall be forthwith reported to the Director of the Mint for his approval; and in all cases whatsoever the principal shall be responsible for the acts of his representative. In case of the temporary absence of the superintendent, the chief clerk shall act in his place; in case of the temporary absence of the Director of the Mint the Secretary of the Treasury may designate some one to act in his place.

Who to act in absence of Director, superintendent, or other officer.
Ibid. s. 9, *ante*, p. 91.

SEC. 3503. The superintendent of each mint shall have the control thereof, the superintendence of the officers and persons employed therein, and the supervision of the business thereof, subject to the approval of the Director of the Mint. He shall make reports to the Director of the Mint at such times and according to such forms as the Director may prescribe; which shall exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the deposits of bullion, the amount of gold, silver, and minor coinage, and the amount of unparted, standard, and refined bars issued, and such other statistics and information as may be required.

General duties of superintendents of mints.
Ibid., s. 4, *ante*, p. 89.

SEC. 3504. He shall keep and render, quarter-yearly, to the Director of the Mint, for the purpose of adjustment according to such forms as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, regular and faithful accounts of his transactions with the other officers of the mint and the depositors; and shall also render to him a monthly statement of the ordinary expenses of the mint or assay-office under his charge.

Ibid.

He shall also appoint all assistants, clerks, one of whom shall be designated "chief clerk," and workmen employed under his superintendence; but no person shall be appointed to employment in the offices of the assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, or engraver, except on the recommendation and nomination in writing of those officers, respectively. He shall forthwith report to the Director of the Mint the names of all persons appointed by him, the duties to be performed, the rate of compensation, the appropriation from which compensation is to be made, and the grounds of the appointment; and if the Director of the Mint shall disapprove the same, the appointment shall be vacated.

Coins reduced
in weight by
abrasion.
Ibid., s. 14, ante,
p. 93.

SEC. 3505. Any gold coins of the United States, if reduced in weight by natural abrasion not more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, after a circulation of twenty years, as shown by the date of coinage, and at a ratable proportion for any period less than twenty years, shall be received at their nominal value by the United States Treasury and its offices, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for the protection of the government against fraudulent abrasion or other practices.

Duties of superintendents
in respect to
coin and bullion.
Ibid., s. 4, ante,
p. 89.

SEC. 3506. The superintendent of each mint shall receive and safely keep, until legally withdrawn, all moneys or bullion which shall be for the use or the expenses of the mint. He shall receive all bullion brought to the mint for assay or coinage; shall be the keeper of all bullion or coin in the mint, except while the same is legally in the hands of other officers; and shall deliver all coins struck at the mint to the persons to whom they shall be legally payable. From the report of the assayer and the weight of the bullion, he shall compute the value of each deposit, and also the amount of the charges or deductions, if any, of all which he shall give a detailed memorandum to the depositor; and he shall also give at the same time, under his hand, a certificate of the net amount of the deposit, to be paid in coins or bars of the same species of bullion as that deposited, the correctness of which certificate shall be verified by the assayer, who shall countersign the same, and in all cases of transfer of coin or bullion, shall give and receive vouchers, stating the amount and character of such coin or bullion.

Duties of assayers.
Ibid., s. 5, ante,
p. 90.

SEC. 3507. The assayer shall assay all metals and bullion, whenever such assays are required in the operations of the mint; and shall make assays of coin or samples of bullion whenever required by the superintendent.

SEC. 3508. The melter and refiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form ingots of standard silver or gold, and alloys for minor coinage, suitable for the coiner, from the metals legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall also execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form bars conformable in all respects to the law, from the gold and silver bullion delivered to him for that purpose. He shall keep a careful record of all transactions with the superintendent, noting the weight and character of the bullion, and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Duties of melt-
ers and rollers.
Ibid., s. 6.

SEC. 3509. The coiner shall execute all the operations which are necessary in order to form coins, conformable in all respects to the law, from the standard gold and silver ingots, and alloys for minor coinage, legally delivered to him for that purpose; and shall be responsible for all bullion delivered to him, until the same is returned to the superintendent and the proper vouchers obtained.

Duties of coin-
ers.
Ibid., s. 7.

SEC. 3510. The engraver shall prepare from the original dies already authorized all the working-dies required for use in the coinage of the several mints, and, when new coins or devices are authorized, shall, if required by the Director of the Mint, prepare the devices, models, molds, and matrices, or original dies, for the same; but the Director of the Mint shall nevertheless have power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to engage temporarily for this purpose the services of one or more artists, distinguished in their respective departments of art, who shall be paid for such service from the contingent appropriation for the Mint at Philadelphia.

Duties of en-
gravers.
Ibid., s. 8, ante
p. 91.

SEC. 3511. The gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value; a quarter-eagle, or two and a half dollar piece; a three-dollar piece; a half-eagle, or five-dollar piece; an eagle, or ten-dollar piece; and a double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece. And the standard weight of the gold dollar shall be twenty-five and eight-tenths grains; of the quarter-eagle, or two and a half dollar piece, sixty-four and a half grains; of the three-dollar piece, seventy-seven and four-tenths grains; of the half-eagle, or five-dollar piece, one hundred and twenty-nine grains; of the eagle, or ten-dollar piece, two hundred and fifty-eight grains; of the double-eagle, or twenty-dollar piece, five hundred and sixteen grains.

Gold coins of
the United States
and their weight
Ibid., s. 14, ante
p. 92.

Recoinage of gold coins.
Ibid. SEC. 3512. Any gold coins in the Treasury of the United States, when reduced in weight by natural abrasion more than one-half of one per centum below the standard weight prescribed by law, shall be recoined.

Silver coins and their weight.
Ibid., s. 15, ante, p. 93.
[Sec. acts 3 Mar. 1875, post, p. 146; April 17, 1876, post, p. 147; res. No. 17, July 22, 1876, post, p. 148.] SEC. 3513. The silver coins of the United States shall be a trade-dollar, a half-dollar, or fifty-cent piece, a quarter-dollar, or twenty-five cent piece, a dime, or ten-cent piece; and the weight of the trade-dollar shall be four hundred and twenty grains troy; the weight of the half-dollar shall be twelve grains and one-half of a gram; the quarter-dollar and the dime shall be, respectively, one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half-dollar.

Standard for gold and silver coins.
Ibid., s. 13, ante, p. 92. SEC. 3514. The standard for both gold and silver coins of the United States shall be such that of one thousand parts by weight nine hundred shall be of pure metal and one hundred of alloy. The alloy of the silver coins shall be of copper. The alloy of the gold coins shall be of copper, or of copper and silver; but the silver shall in no case exceed one-tenth of the whole alloy.

Minor coins, their weight and alloy.
Ibid., s. 16, ante, p. 93. SEC. 3515. The minor coins of the United States shall be a five-cent piece, a three-cent piece, and a one-cent piece. The alloy for the five and three-cent pieces shall be of copper and nickel, to be composed of three-fourths copper and one-fourth nickel. The alloy of the one-cent piece shall be ninety-five per centum of copper and five per centum of tin and zinc, in such proportions as shall be determined by the Director of the Mint. The weight of the piece of five cents shall be seventy-seven and sixteen-hundredths grains troy; of the three-cent piece, thirty grains; and of the one-cent piece, forty-eight grains.

Issue of other coins prohibited.
Ibid., s. 17. SEC. 3516. No coins, either of gold, silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the Mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights set forth in this Title.

Inscriptions upon coins.
Ibid., s. 18, ante, p. 94. SEC. 3517. Upon the coins there shall be the following devices and legends: Upon one side there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word "Liberty" and the year of the coinage, and upon the reverse shall be the figure or representation of an eagle, with the inscriptions "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum," and a designation of the value of the coin; but on the gold dollar and three-dollar piece, the dime, five, three, and one cent piece, the figure of the eagle shall be omitted; and on the reverse of the silver trade-dollar the weight and the fineness of the coin shall be inscribed.

SEC. 3518. At the option of the owner gold or silver may be cast into bars of fine metal, or of standard fineness, or unpurged, as he may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating the weight and fineness, and with such devices impressed thereon as may be deemed expedient to prevent fraudulent imitation, and no such bars shall be issued of a less weight than five ounces.

Gold and silver bars.

Ibid., s. 19.

SEC. 3519. Any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars or coin for his benefit. It shall be lawful, however, to refuse any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, or any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for the operations of the Mint. In cases where gold and silver are combined, if either metal be in such small proportion that it cannot be separated advantageously, no allowance shall be made to the depositor for its value.

Coining gold bullion; when deposits may be refused.

Ibid., s. 20.

SEC. 3520. Any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into bars, or into dollars of the weight of four hundred and twenty grains troy, designated in this Title as trade-dollars, and no deposit of silver for other coinage shall be received. Silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may, however, be paid for in silver coin, at such valuation as may be, from time to time, established by the Director of the Mint.

Silver bullion may be received for forming into bars or trade-dollars.

Ibid., s. 21, ante, p. 94.

SEC. 3521. When bullion is deposited in any of the mints it shall be weighed by the superintendent, and, when practicable, in the presence of the depositor, to whom a receipt shall be given, which shall state the description and weight of the bullion. When, however, the bullion is in such a state as to require melting or the removal of base metals before its value can be ascertained, the weight, after such operation, shall be considered as the true weight of the bullion deposited. The fitness of the bullion to be received shall be determined by the assayer, and the mode of melting by the melter and refiner.

Weighing bullion and ascertaining its value.

Ibid., s. 2.

SEC. 3522. From every parcel of bullion deposited for coinage or bars, the superintendent shall deliver to the assayer a sufficient portion for the purpose of being assayed. The bullion remaining from the operations of the assay shall be returned to the superintendent by the assayer.

Assay of bullion.

Ibid., s. 23, ante, p. 95.

SEC. 3523. The assayer shall report to the superintendent the quality or fineness of the bullion assayed by him, and such information as will enable him to compute the amount of the charges hereinafter provided for, to be made to the depositor.

Assayer to report to superintendent quality of bullion assayed.

Ibid., s. 24.

Charges for converting bullion, &c., into coin. SEC. 3524. The charge for converting standard gold bullion into coin shall be one-fifth of one per centum. The charges for converting standard silver into trade-dollars, for

Ibid., s. 25. [Repealed, in part, by act Jan. 14, 1875, s. 2. See post, p. 143.] melting and refining when bullion is below standard, for toughening when metals are contained in it which render it unfit for coinage, for copper used for alloy when the bullion is above standard, for separating the gold and silver when these metals exist together in the bullion, and for the preparation of bars, shall be fixed, from time to time, by the Director, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to equal but not exceed, in their judgment, the actual average cost to each mint and assay-office of the material, labor, wastage, and use of machinery employed in each of the cases aforementioned.

Assayer to verify calculations of the value of deposits and countersign certificates. SEC. 3525. The assayer shall verify all calculations made by the superintendent of the value of deposits, and, if satisfied of the correctness thereof, shall countersign the certificate required to be given by the superintendent to the depositor.

Ibid., s. 26, ante, p. 95. SEC. 3526. In order to procure bullion for the silver coinage authorized by this Title, the superintendents, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase such bullion with the bullion-fund. The gain arising from the coinage of such silver bullion into coin of a nominal value exceeding the cost thereof shall be credited to a special fund denominated the silver-profit fund. This fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in the silver coinage, and with the expense of distributing such silver coins as hereinafter provided. The balance to the credit of this fund shall be from time to time, and at least twice a year, paid into the Treasury of the United States.

Paying out silver coins for gold coins authorized. SEC. 3527. Silver coins other than the trade-dollar shall be paid out at the several mints, and at the assay-office in New York City, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars. It shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same, from time to time, to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. Nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent the payment of silver coins, at their nominal value, for silver parted from gold, as provided in this Title, or for change less than one dollar in settlement for gold deposits. But for two years after the twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, silver coins shall be paid

Ibid., s. 28, ante, p. 96.

at the Mint in Philadelphia and the assay-office in New York City, for silver bullion purchased for coinage, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 3528. For the purchase of metal for the minor coinage authorized by this Title, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars in lawful money of the United States shall be transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the credit of the superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia, at which establishment only, until otherwise provided by law, such coinage shall be carried on. The superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint as to price, terms, and quantity, shall purchase the metal required for such coinage by public advertisement, and the lowest and best bid shall be accepted, the fineness of the metals to be determined on the Mint assay. The gain arising from the coinage of such metals into coin of a nominal value, exceeding the cost thereof, shall be credited to the special fund denominated the minor-coinage profit fund; and this fund shall be charged with the wastage incurred in such coinage, and with the cost of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balance remaining to the credit of this fund, and any balance of profits accrued from minor coinage under former acts, shall be, from time to time, and at least twice a year, covered into the Treasury.

Purchase of metal for minor coinage; the minor-coinage profit fund.
Ibid., s. 29.

SEC. 3529. The minor coins authorized by this title may, at the discretion of the Director of the Mint, be delivered in any of the principal cities and towns of the United States, at the cost of the Mint, for transportation, and shall be exchangeable at par at the Mint in Philadelphia, at the discretion of the superintendent, for any other coins of copper, bronze, or copper-nickel heretofore authorized by law. It shall be lawful for the Treasurer and the several assistant treasurers and depositaries of the United States to redeem, in lawful money, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, all copper, bronze, and copper-nickel coins authorized by law when presented in sums of not less than twenty dollars. Whenever, under this authority, these coins are presented for redemption in such quantity as to show the amount outstanding to be redundant, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to direct that such coinage shall cease until otherwise ordered by him.

Delivery of minor coins; redemption.
Ibid., s. 30, ante, p. 96.

SEC. 3530. Parcels of bullion shall be, from time to time, transferred by the superintendent to the melter and refiner. A careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall

Transfer of bullion for formation into ingots.
Ibid., s. 31, ante, p. 97.

be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the melter and refiner. The bullion thus placed in the hands of the melter and refiner shall be subjected to the several processes which may be necessary to form it into ingots of the legal standard, and of a quality suitable for coinage.

Ingots to be
assayed and re-
ceipted for.
Ibid., s. 32.

SEC. 3531. The ingots so prepared shall be assayed. If they prove to be within the limits allowed for deviation from the standard, the assayer shall certify the fact to the superintendent, who shall thereupon receipt for the same, and transfer them to the coiner.

Delivery of in-
gots to coiner for
coinage.
Ibid., s. 33.

SEC. 3532. The superintendent shall, from time to time, deliver to the coiner ingots for the purpose of coinage. A careful record of these transfers, noting the weight and character of the bullion, shall be kept, and vouchers shall be taken for the delivery of the same, duly receipted by the coiner. The ingots thus placed in the hands of the coiner shall be subjected to the several processes necessary to make from them coins in all respects conformable to law.

Standards of
ingots used for
coinage.
Ibid., s. 33, ante,
p. 97.

SEC. 3533. No ingots shall be used for coinage which differ from the legal standard more than the following proportions, namely: In gold ingots, one thousandth; in silver ingots, three thousandths; in minor coinage alloys, twenty-five thousandths, in the proportion of nickel.

Preparation
and stamping of
bars for pay-
ment of depos-
its.
Ibid., s. 34.

SEC. 3534. The melter and refiner shall prepare all bars required for the payment of deposits; but the fineness thereof shall be ascertained and stamped thereon by the assayer. The melter and refiner shall deliver such bars to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same.

Deviations al-
lowed in adjust-
ing weights of
gold coins.
Ibid., s. 36, ante,
p. 98.

SEC. 3535. In adjusting the weights of the gold coins, the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the double-eagle and the eagle, one-half of a grain; in the half-eagle, the three-dollar piece, the quarter-eagle, and the one-dollar piece, one-fourth of a grain. And in weighing a number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depositor, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one hundredth of an ounce in five thousand dollars in double-eagles, eagles, half-eagles, or quarter-eagles, in one thousand three-dollar pieces, and in one thousand one-dollar pieces.

Of silver coins.
Ibid., s. 37.

[The word "a"
inserted in the
fourth line, after
"weighing," by
act of Feb. 27,
1877, vol. 19, p.
240.]

SEC. 3536. In adjusting the weight of the silver coins the following deviations shall not be exceeded in any single piece: In the dollar, the half and quarter dollar, and in the dime, one and one-half grains. And in weighing [a] large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent, and by the superintendent to the depos-

itor, the deviations from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand dollars, half-dollars, or quarter-dollars, and one-hundredth of an ounce in one thousand dimes.

SEC. 3537. In adjusting the weight of the minor coins provided by this Title, there shall be no greater deviation allowed than three grains for the five-cent piece and two grains for the three and one cent pieces.

Of minor coins.
Ibid., s. 38.

SEC. 3538. The coiner shall, from time to time, as coins are prepared, deliver them to the superintendent, who shall receipt for the same, and who shall keep a careful record of their kind, number, and actual weight. In receiving coins it shall be the duty of the superintendent to ascertain, by the trial of a number of single pieces separately, whether the coins of that delivery are within the legal limits of the standard weight; and if his trials for this purpose shall not prove satisfactory, he shall cause all the coins of such delivery to be weighed separately, and such as are not of legal weight shall be defaced and delivered to the melter and refiner as standard bullion, to be again formed into ingots and recoinced; or the whole delivery may, if more convenient, be remelted.

Delivery of coins by coiner and trial of the pieces.
Ibid., s. 39.

SEC. 3539. At every delivery of coins made by the coiner to a superintendent, it shall be the duty of such superintendent, in the presence of the assayer, to take indiscriminately a certain number of pieces of each variety for the annual trial of coins, the number for gold coins being not less than one piece for each one thousand pieces or any fractional part of one thousand pieces delivered; and for silver coins one piece for each two thousand pieces or any fractional part of two thousand pieces delivered. The pieces so taken shall be carefully sealed up in an envelope, properly labeled, stating the date of the delivery, the number and denomination of the pieces inclosed, and the amount of the delivery from which they were taken. These sealed parcels containing the reserved pieces shall be deposited in a pyx, designated for the purpose at each mint, which shall be kept under the joint care of the superintendent and assayer, and be so secured that neither can have access to its contents without the presence of the other, and the reserved pieces in their sealed envelopes from the coinage of each mint shall be transmitted quarterly to the Mint at Philadelphia. A record shall also be kept at the same time of the number and denomination of the pieces so taken for the annual trial of coins, and of the number and denomination of the pieces represented by them and so delivered, a copy of which record shall be trans-

Trial-pieces to be sealed up and transmitted quarterly to the Mint at Philadelphia.
Ibid., s. 40, ante, p. 98.

mitted quarterly to the Director of the Mint. Other pieces may, at any time, be taken for such tests as the Director of the Mint shall prescribe.

Disposal of
clippings, &c.
Ibid., s. 41, ante,
p. 99.

SEC. 3540. The coiner shall, from time to time, deliver to the superintendent the clippings and other portions of bullion remaining after the process of coining; and the superintendent shall receipt for the same and keep a careful record of their weight and character.

Yearly settle-
ment of ac-
counts of coiner,
and of melter
and refiner.
Ibid., s. 42.

SEC. 3541. The superintendent shall debit the coiner with the amount in weight of standard metal of all the bullion placed in his hands, and credit him with the amount in weight of all the coins, clippings, and other bullion returned by him to the superintendent. Once at least in every year, and at such time as the Director of the Mint shall appoint, there shall be an accurate and full settlement of the accounts of the coiner, and the melter and refiner, at which time those officers shall deliver up to the superintendent all the coins, clippings, and other bullion in their possession, respectively, accompanied by statements of all the bullion delivered to them since the last annual settlement, and all the bullion returned by them during the same period, including the amount returned for the purpose of settlement.

Allowance for
wastage.
Ibid., s. 43, ante,
p. 99.

SEC. 3542. When all the coins, clippings, and other bullion have been delivered to the superintendent, it shall be his duty to examine the accounts and statements rendered by the coiner and the melter and refiner. The difference between the amount charged and credited to each officer shall be allowed as necessary wastage, if the superintendent shall be satisfied that there has been a bona fide waste of the precious metals, and if the amount shall not exceed, in the case of the melter and refiner, one thousandth of the whole amount of gold, and one and one-half thousandths of the whole amount of silver delivered to him since the last annual settlement, and in the case of the coiner, one-thousandth of the whole amount of silver, and one-half thousandth of the whole amount of gold that has been delivered to him by the superintendent. All copper used in the alloy of gold and silver bullion shall be separately charged to the melter and refiner, and accounted for by him.

Statement of
balance-sheet to
be forwarded by
superintendent
to Director of
the Mint.
Ibid., s. 44, ante,
p. 100.

SEC. 3543. It shall also be the duty of the superintendent to forward a correct statement of his balance-sheet, at the close of such settlement, to the Director of the Mint; who shall compare the total amount of gold and silver bullion and coin on hand with the total liabilities of the mint. At the same time a statement of the ordinary expense account, and the moneys therein, shall also be made by the superintendent.

SEC. 3544. When the coins or bars which are the equivalent to any deposit of bullion are ready for delivery, they shall be paid to the depositor, or his order, by the superintendent; and the payments shall be made, if demanded, in the order in which the bullion shall have been brought to the mint. In cases, however, where there is delay in manipulating a refractory deposit, or for any other unavoidable cause, the payment of subsequent deposits, the value of which is known, shall not be delayed thereby. In the denominations of coin delivered, the superintendent shall comply with the wishes of the depositor, except when impracticable or inconvenient to do so.

Delivery of coin or bars to depositor.
Ibid., s. 45.

SEC. 3545. For the purpose of enabling the mints and the assay-office in New York to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to keep in such mints and assay-office, when the state of the Treasury will admit thereof, such an amount of public money, or bullion procured for the purpose, as he shall judge convenient and necessary, out of which those who bring bullion to the said mints and assay-office may be paid the value thereof, in coin or bars, as soon as practicable after the value has been ascertained. On payment thereof being made, the bullion so deposited shall become the property of the United States. The Secretary of the Treasury may, however, at any time withdraw the fund, or any portion thereof.

Payment in money to depositors when value ascertained.
Ibid., s. 47, ante, p. 100.

SEC. 3546. Unparted bullion may be exchanged at any of the mints for fine bars, on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. The fineness, weight, and value of the bullion received and given in exchange shall in all cases be determined by the mint assay. The charge to the depositor for refining or parting shall not exceed that allowed and deducted for the same operation in the exchange of unrefined for refined bullion.

Exchange of unparted bullion for fine bars.
Ibid., s. 46.

SEC. 3547. To secure a due conformity in the gold and silver coins to their respective standards of fineness and weight, the judge of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, the Comptroller of the Currency, the assayer of the assay-office at New York, and such other persons as the President shall, from time to time, designate, shall meet as assay-commissioners, at the Mint in Philadelphia, to examine and test, in the presence of the Director of the Mint, the fineness and weight of the coins reserved by the several mints for this purpose, on the second Wednesday in February, annually, and may continue their meet-

Appointment and meeting of assay-commissioners.
Ibid., s. 48, ante, p. 101.

ing by adjournment, if necessary. If a majority of the commissioners fail to attend at any time appointed for their meeting, the Director of the Mint shall call a meeting of the commissioners at such other time as he may deem convenient. If it appears by such examination and test that these coins do not differ from the standard fineness and weight by a greater quantity than is allowed by law, the trial shall be considered and reported as satisfactory. If, however, any greater deviation from the legal standard or weight appears, this fact shall be certified to the President; and if, on a view of the circumstances of the case, he shall so decide the officers implicated in the error shall be thenceforward disqualified from holding their respective offices.

Standard troy pound for the regulation of coinage.
Ibid., s. 49, ante, p. 101.

SEC. 3548. For the purpose of securing a due conformity in weight of the coins of the United States to the provisions of this Title, the brass troy-pound weight procured by the minister of the United States at London, in the year eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, for the use of the Mint, and now in the custody of the Mint in Philadelphia, shall be the standard troy pound of the Mint of the United States, conformably to which the coinage thereof shall be regulated.

Standard weights for mints and assay offices.
Ibid., s. 50.

SEC. 3549. It shall be the duty of the Director of the Mint to procure for each mint and assay-office, to be kept safely thereat, a series of standard weights corresponding to the standard troy-pound of the Mint of the United States, consisting of a one-pound weight and the requisite subdivisions and multiples thereof, from the hundredth part of a grain to twenty-five pounds. The troy weights ordinarily employed in the transactions of such mints and assay-offices shall be regulated according to the above standards at least once in every year, under the inspection of the superintendent and assayer; and the accuracy of those used at the Mint at Philadelphia shall be tested annually, in the presence of the assay-commissioners, at the time of the annual examination and test of coins.

Yearly destruction of obverse working-dies.
Ibid., s. 51, ante, p. 102.

SEC. 3550. The obverse working-dies at each mint shall at the end of each calendar year be defaced and destroyed by the coiner in the presence of the superintendent and assayer.

National and other medals may be struck at Mint at Philadelphia.
Ibid., s. 52.

SEC. 3551. Dies of a national character may be executed by the engraver, and national and other medals struck by the coiner of the Mint at Philadelphia, under such regulations as the superintendent, with the approval of the Director of the Mint, may prescribe. Such work shall not, however, interfere with the regular coinage operations, and

no private medal dies shall be prepared at any mint, or the machinery or apparatus thereof be used for that purpose.

SEC. 3552. The moneys arising from all charges and deductions on and from gold and silver bullion and the manufacture of medals, and from all other sources, except as provided by this Title, shall, from time to time, be covered into the Treasury, and no part of such deductions or medal charges, or profit on silver or minor coinage, shall be expended in salaries or wages. All expenditures of the mints and assay-offices, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be paid from appropriations made by law on estimates furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Money arising from charges and deductions to be covered into the Treasury.

Ibid., s. 53.

SEC. 3553. The business of the United States assay-office at New York shall be in all respects similar to that of the mints, except that bars only, and not coin, shall be manufactured therein; and no metals shall be purchased for minor coinage. All bullion intended by the depositor to be converted into coins of the United States, and silver bullion purchased for coinage, when assayed, parted, and refined, and its net value certified, shall be transferred to the Mint at Philadelphia, under such directions as shall be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, at the expense of the contingent fund of the Mint, and shall be there coined, and the proceeds returned to the assay-office. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the adjustment of the accounts upon such transfers between the respective offices.

Business of assay office at New York.

Ibid., s. 54, ante, p. 102.

SEC. 3554. The officers of the assay-office at New York shall be a superintendent, an assayer, and a melter and refiner; each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Appointment of officers at New York.

Ibid.

SEC. 3555. The duties of the superintendent, the assayer, and the melter and refiner of the assay-office at New York shall correspond to those of superintendents, assayers, and melters and refiners of mints; and all the provisions of this Title relating to mints and their officers, the duties and responsibilities of such officers, and others employed therein, the oaths to be taken, and the bonds and sureties to be given by them, shall extend, as far as the same may be applicable, to the assay-office at New York, and to its officers, clerks, and employes.

Duties, &c., of officers at New York.

Ibid., s. 55, ante, p. 103.

SEC. 3556. The officers of the assay-office at New York shall be entitled to the following salaries:

Salaries of officers at New York.

Ibid., s. 56.

First. The superintendent, to four thousand five hundred dollars a year.

Second. The assayer, to three thousand dollars a year.

Appointment
and salaries of
assistants and
employees at
New York.
Ibid.

Third. The melter and refiner, to three thousand dollars.
SEC. 3557. The appointment and compensation of assistants, clerks, and workmen in the assay-office at New York shall be regulated in the same manner as is prescribed in regard to mints.

Business of
mint at Denver
and assay offices
at Boise City
and Charlotte.
Ibid., s. 57.

SEC. 3558. The business of the mint of the United States at Denver, while conducted as an assay-office, that of the United States assay-office at Boise City, and that of any other assay-offices hereafter established, shall be confined to the receipt of gold and silver bullion, for melting and assaying, to be returned to depositors of the same, in bars, with the weight and fineness stamped thereon.

Appointment
of officers at
Denver, Boise
City, and Char-
lotte.
Ibid., s. 57, ante,
p. 103.

SEC. 3559. The officers of the assay-offices embraced by the preceding section shall be, when their respective services are required, an assayer and a melter; each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Their salaries shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars a year each.

Powers and
duties of assay-
ers at assay of-
fices.
Ibid., ss. 57, 58.

SEC. 3560. The assayer at each of the assay-offices embraced by section thirty-five hundred and fifty-eight shall have general charge of the office; and may employ, under the direction of the Director of the Mint, such clerks, workmen, and laborers as may be authorized therefor by law; and shall discharge the duties of disbursing agent for the expenses of the office under his charge. The salaries paid to clerks shall not exceed one thousand eight hundred dollars a year each. Workmen and laborers shall receive such wages as are customary according to their respective stations and occupations.

Bond and oath
of officer, and
clerk.
Ibid., s. 58.

[Amended by
acts of Feb. 27,
1877, and Feb.
18, 1875.]

SEC. 3561. Each officer and clerk appointed at either of the assay-offices embraced by section thirty-five hundred and fifty-eight shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take an oath pursuant to the provisions of Title XIX, "PROVISIONS APPLYING [APPLICABLE] TO SEVERAL CLASSES OF OFFICERS," and shall give a bond to the United States, with one or more sureties, satisfactory to the Director of the Mint or to one of the judges of the supreme court of the State or Territory in which the office to which he is appointed is located, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties. [See §§ 1756, 1757.]

Laws relating
to mints extend-
ed to assay of-
fices.
Ibid., s. 60, ante,
p. 104.

[See R. S., s.
5400, post, p. 140.]

SEC. 3562. All provisions of law for the regulation or mints, the government of officers and persons employed therein, and for the punishment of all offenses connected with mints or coinage, shall extend to all assay-offices as far as applicable.

SEC. 3563. The money of account of the United States shall be expressed in dollars or units, dimes or tenths, cents, or hundredths, and mills or thousandths, a dime being the tenth part of a dollar, a cent the hundredth part of a dollar, a mill the thousandth part of a dollar; and all accounts in the public offices and all proceedings in the courts shall be kept and had in conformity to this regulation.

Decimal system established.

2 April, 1792, c. 16, s. 20, ante, p. 7.

SEC. 3564. The value of foreign coin as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Value of foreign coins, how ascertained.

3 Mar., 1873, c. 263, s. 1.

SEC. 3565. In all payments by or to the Treasury, whether made here or in foreign countries, where it becomes necessary to compute the value of the sovereign or pound sterling, it shall be deemed equal to four dollars eighty-six cents and six and one-half mills, and the same rule shall be applied in appraising merchandise imported where the value is, by the invoice, in sovereigns or pounds sterling, and in the construction of contracts payable in sovereigns or pounds sterling; and this valuation shall be the par of exchange between Great Britain and the United States; and all contracts made after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, based on an assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of fifty-four pence to the dollar, or four dollars forty-four and four-ninths cents to the sovereign or pound sterling, shall be null and void.

Value of the sovereign or pound sterling.

Ibid., s. 2.

SEC. 3566. All foreign gold and silver coins received in payment for moneys due to the United States shall, before being issued in circulation, be coined anew.

Recoinage of foreign coins.

9 Feb., 1793, c. 5, s. 3, 21 Feb., 1857, c. 56, s. 2, ante, p. 24.

SEC. 3567. The pieces commonly known as the quarter, eighth, and sixteenth of the Spanish pillar dollar, and of the Mexican dollar, shall be receivable at the Treasury of the United States, and its several offices, and at the several post-offices and land-offices, at the rates of valuation following: the fourth of a dollar, or piece of two reals, at twenty cents; the eighth of a dollar, or piece of one real, at ten cents; and the sixteenth of a dollar, or half-real, at five cents.

Spanish and Mexican coins.

21 Feb., 1857, c. 56, s. 1, ante, p. 24.

SEC. 3568. The Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe such regulations as are necessary and proper, to secure the transmission of the coins mentioned in the preceding section to the Mint

Their transmission for recoinage.

21 Feb., 1857, c. 56, s. 2, ante, p. 24.

Amended by act Feb. 27, 1877, v. 19, p. 249. for recoinage, and the *re]turn or distribution of the proceeds thereof, when deemed expedient, and may prescribe such forms of account as are appropriate and applicable to the circumstances. The expenses incident to such transmission or distribution, and of recoinage, shall be charged against the account of silver profit and loss, and the net profits, if any, shall be paid, from time to time, into the Treasury.

Use of metric system authorized.

28 July, 1866, c. 301, s. 1.

SEC. 3569. It shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system; and no contract or dealing, or pleading in any court, shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

LEGAL TENDER.

Foreign coins.

21 Feb., 1857, c. 56, s. 3, v. 11, p. 163, ante, p. 25. Gold coins of United States.

12 Feb., 1873, c. 131, s. 14, v. 17, p. 426, ante, p. 92.

SEC. 3584. No foreign gold or silver coins shall be a legal tender in payment of debts.

SEC. 3585. The gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at valuation in proportion to their actual weight.

Silver coins of United States. SEC. 3586. The silver coins of the United States shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

Ibid., s. 15, ante, p. 93.

[Legal-tender quality of trade-dollar repealed by res. of 22 July, 1876, post, p. 148.]

Minor coins.

Ibid., s. 16.

SEC. 3587. The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.

COUNTERFEITING COIN.

Counterfeiting gold or silver coin.

12 Feb., 1873, c. 131, s. 61, v. 17, p. 434, ante, p. 104.

[Amended by act Jan. 16, 1877, post, p. 149.]

SEC. 5457. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes, or procures to be falsely made, forged; or counterfeited, or willingly aids, or assists in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay-offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be made, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter, publish, or sell,

*See act February 24, 1857, ch. 56, sec. 2 ante, p. 24.

or bring into the United States from any foreign place, or has in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years.

SEC. 5458. Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes, or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids, or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor coinage which has been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mints of the United States; or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or brings into the United States from any foreign place, or has in his possession, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any person whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than three years.

Counterfeiting
minor coins.

12 Feb., 1773.
s. 62, ante, p. 104.

SEC. 5459. Every person who fraudulently, by any art, way, or means, defaces, mutilates, impairs, diminishes, falsifies, scales, or lightens the gold and silver coins which have been, or which may hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States, shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than two thousand dollars.

Mutilating
coinage.

Ibid., s. 63, ante,
p. 103.

SEC. 5460. If any of the gold or silver coins struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained; or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to law; or if any of the weights used at any of the mints or assay-offices of the United States shall be defaced, increased, or diminished through the fault or connivance of any of the officers or persons who are employed at the said mints or assay-offices, with a fraudulent intent; and if any of the said officers or persons shall embezzle any of the metals at any time committed to their charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins struck or coined at the said mints, or any medals, coins, or other moneys of said mints or assay-offices at any time committed to their charge, or of which they may have assumed the charge, every such officer or person who commits any or either of the said offences shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than one year

Debasement of
coinage, &c., by
officers of the
mint.

Ibid., s. 64.

nor more than ten years, and shall be fined in a sum not more than ten thousand dollars.

Making or uttering coin in resemblance of money.
8 June, 1864, c. 114, v. 11

SEC. 5461. Every person who, except as authorized by law, makes or causes to be made, or utters or passes, or attempts to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver or other metal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

Making or issuing devices of minor coins.
16 May, 1866, c. 81, s. 4, v. 14, p. 47, ante, p. 77.
22 April, 1864, c. 66, ss. 2, 5, v. 13, p. 55, ante, pp. 62, 63.

SEC. 5462. Every person not lawfully authorized, who makes, issues, or passes, or causes to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token or device in metal or its compounds, which may be intended to be used as money for any one-cent, two-cent, three-cent, or five-cent piece, now or hereafter authorized by law, or for coins of equal value, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars and by imprisonment not more than five years.

Jan. 14, 1875. CHAP. XV.—AN ACT to provide for the resumption of specie payments.
Vol. XVIII,
p. 296.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, as rapidly as practicable, to cause to be coined, at the mints of the United States, silver coins of the denominations of ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents, of standard value, and to issue them in redemption of an equal number and amount of fractional currency of similar denominations, or, at his discretion, he may issue such silver coins through the mints, the sub-treasuries, public depositories, and post-offices of the United States; and, upon such issue, he is hereby authorized and required to redeem an equal amount of such fractional currency, until the whole amount of such fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed.

Repeal of authority to charge a percentage for conversion of bullion into coin.
[Sec R. S., 3724, ante, p. 116.]

SEC. 2. That so much of section three thousand five hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States as provides for a charge of one-fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into coin is hereby repealed; and hereafter no charge shall be made for that service.

Repeal of limitation of aggregate amount of

SEC. 3. That section five thousand one hundred and seventy-seven of the Revised Statutes, limiting the aggregate

amount of circulating notes of national banking associations circulating be, and is hereby, repealed; and each existing banking association may increase its circulating notes in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and new banking associations may be organized in accordance with existing law without respect to said aggregate limit; and the provisions of law for the withdrawal and redistribution of national bank currency among the several States and Territories are hereby repealed. And whenever, and so often, as circulating notes shall be issued to any such banking association, so increasing its capital or circulating notes, or so newly organized as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal-tender United States notes in excess only of three hundred million of dollars, to the amount of eighty per centum of the sum of national-bank notes so issued to any such banking association as aforesaid and to continue such redemption as such circulating notes are issued until there shall be outstanding the sum of three hundred million dollars of such legal-tender United States notes, and no more. And on and after the first day of January, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem, in coin, the United States legal-tender notes then outstanding, on their presentation for redemption at the office of the assistant treasurer of the United States in the city of New York, in sums of not less than fifty dollars. And to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to prepare and provide for the redemption in this act authorized or required, he is authorized to use any surplus revenues, from time to time, in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, in coin, either of the descriptions of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," with like qualities, privileges, and exemptions, to the extent necessary to carry this act into full effect, and to use the proceeds thereof for the purposes aforesaid. And all provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved January 14, 1875.

[See R. S. 5177, post, p. 194.]

Repeal of provisions for withdrawal and redistribution.

[See R. S., 5151, post, p. 196.]

United States notes in excess of \$300,000,000 to be redeemed in a certain ratio to increase of national-bank circulation.

Redemption of United States notes in coin after January 1, 1879.

Appropriation.

Sale of bonds to provide means of redeeming United States notes. [See 1870, c. 56, v. 16, p. 272, ante, p. 82.]

March 3, 1875. CHAP. CXLIII.—AN ACT to authorize the coinage of a twenty-cent piece of silver at the Mints of the United States.

Vol. XVIII, p. 478.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

Twenty-cent silver coin.

1873, ch. 131, v. 17, p. 421, ante p. 88.

R. S. 3513, ante p. 114.

Repealed, post, p. 152.

Legal tender for what sums.

Deviation from standard weight.

Existing laws applicable to twenty-cent coin.

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be, from time to time, coined at the mints of the United States, conformably in all respects to the coinage act of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, a silver coin of the denomination of twenty cents, and of the weight of five grams.

SEC. 2. That the twenty-cent piece shall be a legal tender at its nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.

SEC. 3. That in adjusting the weight of the twenty-cent piece, the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed one and one-half grains; and in weighing a large number of pieces together, when delivered by the coiner to the superintendent and by the superintendent to the depositor the deviation from the standard weight shall not exceed two-hundredths of an ounce in one thousand pieces.

SEC. 4. That all laws now in force in relation to the coins of the United States, and the coinage of the same, shall, as far as applicable, have full force and effect in relation to the coin herein authorized, whether the said laws are penal or otherwise, and whether they are for preventing counterfeiting or abasement, for protecting the currency, for regulating the process of coining and the preparation therefor, or for the security of the coin, or for any other purpose.

Approved, March 3, 1875.

[PUBLIC—No. 51.]

May 2, 1878.

AN ACT to prohibit the coinage of the twenty cent piece of silver.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of

Silver twenty-cent pieces, coinage of, prohibited.

Ante, p. 146.

the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from, and after the passage of this act, the coinage of the twenty cent piece of silver, by the Government of the United States be, and the same is hereby prohibited. And all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 2, 1878.

CHAP. LXIII.—AN ACT to provide for a deficiency in the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department, and for the issue of silver coin of the United States in place of fractional currency. April 17, 1876.
Vol. XIX, p. 33.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, * * **

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue silver coins of the United States, of the denomination of ten, twenty, twenty-five, and fifty cents of standard value, in redemption of an equal amount of fractional currency, whether the same be now in the Treasury awaiting redemption, or whenever it may be presented for redemption; and the Secretary of the Treasury may, under regulations of the Treasury Department, provide for such redemption and issue by substitution at the regular sub-treasuries and public depositories of the United States until the whole amount of fractional currency outstanding shall be redeemed. And the fractional currency redeemed under this act shall be held to be a part of the sinking-fund provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon, as in the case of bonds redeemed under the act relating to the sinking-fund. Silver coins in redemption of fractional currency.
R. S., 3513, ante, p. 114.
Redeemed currency to be part of sinking-fund.
25 Feb., 1862, s. 5, ante, p. 46.

Approved, April 17, 1876.

[No. 17.]

JOINT RESOLUTION for the issue of silver coin. July 22, 1876.
Vol. XIX, p. 215.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such limits and regulations as will best secure a just and fair distribution of the same through the country, may issue the silver coin at any time in the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, in exchange for an equal amount of legal-tender notes; and the notes so received in exchange shall be kept as a special fund separate and apart from all other money in the Treasury, and be reissued only upon the retirement and destruction of a like sum of fractional currency, received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States; and said fractional currency, when so substituted, shall be destroyed and held as part of the sinking-fund, as provided in the act approved April seventeen, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Silver coin to be issued in exchange for legal-tender notes.
Notes to be kept as a special fund.
Use of.
1876, v. 19, p. 33, ante, p. 147.

SEC. 2. That the trade dollar shall not hereafter be a legal tender, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to limit from time to time the coinage thereof Trade-dollar not to be legal-tender.
Ante, p. 93, s. 15.

to such an amount as he may deem sufficient to meet the export demand for the same.

Coinage of
may be limited.
R. S., 3513,
ante, p. 114.

Amount of sub-
sidiary silver
coin authorized.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the amount of subsidiary silver coin authorized by law to be issued in redemption of the fractional currency it shall be lawful to manufacture at the several mints, and issue through the Treasury and its several offices, such coin, to an amount, that, including the amount of subsidiary silver coin and of fractional currency outstanding, shall, in the aggregate, not exceed, at any time fifty million dollars.

Purchase of
bullion.

Price limited.

Seigniorage to
be accounted for.

Proviso.

SEC. 4. That the silver bullion required for the purposes of this resolution shall be purchased, from time to time, at market rate, by the Secretary of the Treasury, with any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; but no purchase of bullion shall be made under this resolution when the market-rate for the same shall be such as will not admit of the coinage and issue, as herein provided, without loss to the Treasury; and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided*, That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars.

Approved, July 22, 1876.

Jan. 16, 1877.

Vol. XIX. p.
223.

CHAP. XXIV.—AN ACT to amend section fifty-four hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to counterfeiting.

R. S. 5457,
amended. (Ante,
p. 139.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section fifty-four hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

Counterfeiting,
&c., coin. &c.

Every person who falsely makes, forges, or counterfeits, or causes or procures to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aids or assists in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay-offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money in the United States, or who passes, utters, publishes, or sells, or attempts to pass, utter,

publish, or sell, or bring into the United States from any foreign place, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeit, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever, or has in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any other person or persons whatsoever, shall be punished by a fine ^{Penalty.} of not more than five thousand dollars, and by imprisonment at hard labor not more than ten years.

Approved, January 16, 1877.

[PUBLIC—No. 16.]

AN ACT to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be coined, at the several mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve-and-a-half grains Troy of standard silver, as provided in the act of January eighteenth, eighteen hundred thirty-seven, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said act; which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to purchase, from time to time, silver bullion, at the market price thereof, not less than two million dollars worth per month, nor more than four millions dollars worth per month, and cause the same to be coined monthly, as fast as so purchased, into such dollars; and a sum sufficient to carry out the foregoing provision of this act is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. And any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under existing laws relative to the subsidiary coinage: *Provided,* That the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed five million dollars: *And provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the payment in silver of certificates

of deposit issued under the provisions of section two hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 2. That immediately after the passage of this act, the President shall invite the governments of the countries composing the Latin Union, so-called, and of such other European nations as he may deem advisable, to join the United States in a conference to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bi-metallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals; such conference to be held at such place, in Europe or in the United States; at such time within six months, as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the governments joining in the same, whenever the governments so invited, or any three of them, shall have signified their willingness to unite in the same.

The President shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three commissioners, who shall attend such conference on behalf of the United States, and shall report the doings thereof to the President, who shall transmit the same to Congress.

Said commissioners shall each receive the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars and their reasonable expenses, to be approved by the Secretary of State; and the amount necessary to pay such compensation and expenses is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 3. That any holder of the coin authorized by this act may deposit the same with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in sums not less than ten dollars, and receive therefor certificates of not less than ten dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of the United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates shall be retained in the Treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and all public dues, and, when so received, may be reissued.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SAM. J. RANDALL

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

W. A. WHEELER

*Vice-President of the United States
and President of the Senate*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

February 28, 1878.

The President of the United States having returned to the House of Representatives, in which it originated the bill, entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," with his objections thereto; the House of Representatives proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill pass, two thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

GEO. M ADAMS *Clerk*
By GREEN ADAMS

Chief Clerk

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 28, 1878.

The Senate having proceeded, in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," returned to the House of Representatives by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the House of Representatives to the Senate with the message of the President returning the bill;

Resolved, That the bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest:

GEO C GORHAM
Secretary of the Senate

[PUBLIC—No. 11.]

AN ACT to provide for the exchange of subsidiary coins for lawful money of the United States under certain circumstances, and to make such coins a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the holder of any of the silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar, may, on presentation of the same in sums of twenty dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the office of the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, receive therefor lawful money of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States who may receive any coins under the provision of this act shall exchange the same in sums of twenty dollars, or any multiple thereof, for lawful money of the United States, on demand of any holder thereof.

SEC. 3. That the present silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar shall hereafter be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars in full payment of all dues public and private.

SEC. 4. That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved, June 9, 1879.

EXTRACT from "An Act making appropriation for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879," approved June 19, 1878.

And refining and parting of bullion shall be carried on at the mints of the United States and at the assay-office at New York. And it shall be lawful to apply the moneys arising from charges collected from depositors for these operations pursuant to law so far as may be necessary to the defraying in full of the expenses thereof, including labor, materials, and wastage; but no part of the moneys otherwise appropriated for the support of the mints and the assay-office at New York shall be used to defray the expenses of refining and parting bullion; but when the bullion received shall not, in the aggregate, be in such proportion of gold and silver as to admit of economical parting, or the necessary supplies of acids cannot be procured at reasonable rates, unparted bullion may be exchanged for fine bars, as provided in section thirty-five hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

And for the purpose of enabling the several mints and assay-offices of the United States to make returns to depositors with as little delay as possible, the provisions of section thirty-five hundred and forty-five of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall hereinafter apply to the several mints and assay-offices of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to use, as far as he may deem it proper and expedient, for payment to depositors of bullion at the several mints and assay-offices, coin certificates, representing coin in the Treasury, and issued under the provisions of section two hundred and

fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States; all of said acts and duties to be performed under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

AN ACT to establish an assay-office in the city of Saint Louis Missouri.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish an assay-office at Saint Louis, in the State of Missouri; the said office to be conducted under the provisions of an act entitled "An act revising and amending the laws relative to the mints, assay-offices, and coinage of the United States," approved February twelfth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to set apart sufficient room for said assay-office in the government building in Saint Louis, now used for a post-office and custom-house, and provide the same with the necessary fixtures and apparatus, at a cost not exceeding ten thousand dollars, which sum is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, February 1, 1881.

AN ACT to amend section thirty-five hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes so as to authorize a charge for melting or refining bullion when at or above standard.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section thirty-five hundred and twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended by striking out of said section the words "for melting and refining when bullion is below standard," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "for melting or refining bullion."

Approved, March 1, 1881.